Will Be No Ward Four to Meet Them, Considerable interest has been created in professional rowing circles by the statement that an English crew is anxious to come here and for the international championship. It is so long since an event of the kind took place that the time should be about ripe for a revival. The proposal comes from our Saxon cousins, but it appears their available cash is not equal to their ambition, and that the de-ficiency must be supplied either by their adrairers at home or some enterprising backers of the sport here. The latter are invited to make an offer, and, if the terms be favorable, we may look for some sensational racing next season.

The English combination is a particularly strong one. Each member of the crew is an accomplished waterman of well-established reputation. Bubear, Wingate, Haines, and Barry make up the four, and they have asserted their superiority over all rivals for the past three years. Whether any special crew would be picked to oppose them here is an open question. It is more probable that open regattas would be promoted with a race for international fours the apecial feature. This arrangement would leave wider margin for entries and every crew which fancied its chances might have a go,

Still another alternative is suggested by ortsmen who have been discussing the race. Their proposal is that a national regatta be first held for the purpose of discovering the really best crew in the country. The winners could then be pitted against the English visitors for the international title. There are as many professional oarsmen scattered about the country whose claims are entitled to recognition in making a choice that a trial race would really be the easiest way to solve the difficulty. The threemile race for professionals at the Boston regatta on July 4 was won by George Hosmer, J. Gaudaur, Peter Conley, and John Breen, but the beaten crews included such masters of the art as Ten Eyek and Fred Plaisted, Teemer and McKay would also have to be reckoned with in trying to pick a representative four on past form. However, all these details will probably adjust themselves satisfactorily should the oc-

Veteran followers of the sport still recall with enthusiasm the grand series of races which took place in the decade extending from the Paris Exposition of 1867 to the Philadelphia Centennial Regatta of 1876. A crew from St. John, N. B., took the initiative by courting interna-tional honors at the French capital. The four were G. Price, S. Hutton, E. Ross, and R. Fulton. To the surprise of European experts they elected to row without a coxswain, a method previously untried in the Old World. The Canadians competed as amateurs and won two races with ease. The professional fourear championship was taken by a crew from Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, consisting of J. Taylor, M. Scott, A. Thompson, R. Chambers of Wallsend, and T. French, coxswain. The same crew also captured the English championship at the Thames National regatias of 1868 and '70,

Meanwhile another Tyne crew destined to even more fame sprung into prominence. Its members were J. Taylor, T. Winship, J. Martin, J. Renforth, and T. Wilson, coxswain. They furnished the sensation of 1869 by defeating the crack Thames crew, J. Sadier, H. Kelley, W. Messenger, G. Hammerton, and R. Hammerton, coxswain, from Putney to Mortlage. The rivals rowed a return race on the Tyne two weeks later, Kelley this time stroking the London four. The result was another decisive victory for the Tynesiders, who soon after aspired to wider fame and decided to seek it on this side of the

The result was another decisive victory for the Tynesiders, who soon after aspired to wider Isame and decided to seek it on this side of the Atlantic.

The invading party included two fours between which no love appears to have been lost. The first international race took place at Lachine, Canada, in 1870. J. Taylor, T. Winship, J. Martin, and J. Renforth represented England, while the natives pinned their faith to the St. John four, which had come to be known as the "Paris crew" since its success in France. Its members were 6. Price. S. Hutton, E. Ross, and R. Fulton. The course was six miles with a turn, and the Englishmen won somewhat easily in 40 minutes 50% seconds. Although the sliding seat had not then been adopted by either four, it was notified that Renforth's men slid back and forth on the fixed seats whenever a spurt was called for. How the slide came into general use will appear later.

The year 1871 was memorable among professional carsmen. An international race was arranged for Aug. 23 between the Renforth and Paris fours. The event took place over a six-mile course, with turn, on the Kennebec River, near St. John, N. B. The St. John crew was made up as before, but the English combination had undergone a change, the thwarts being occupied by J. Percy, R. Chambers of Wallsend, H. Kelley, and J. Renforth. The stake at issue was \$5,000, each crew putting up half. The Tynesiders led for a quarter of a mile, when it became evident that something alled Renforth. He swayed from side to side, and was apparently in great distress. He struggled on a little further, but the effort was his last. The oar of the great stroke dropped from his grasp and he fell back into the arms of Kelly. The other two rowed the best ashore as fast as they could ply the oars, but poor Renforth was beyond all help, and be died within an hour. The Paris crew finished alone in 30 minutes 20% seconds. The international regarta at Halifax, N. S., which took place on Aug. 31 and Sept. I. was robbed of its most interesting feature by t

Stroke.

Pryor Crew, Halifax—George Brown, how; Thomas
Hayes, 2; Warren Gray, 3, and James McGrath, stroke.
United States Crew—B. Highlin, how; Joseph Kaye,
Jr., U. John A. Higdu, 3, and Henry Coulter, stroke.
Chambers-Kelley Crew, England—James Percy, how;
John Bright, 2; Henry Kelley, 3, and H. Chambers of
Wallsend, stroke. Nation Crew, Tangier, N. S.-E. Monk, bow; L. Young, 2; E. Weeks, 3, and E. Tracy, stroke, Booke Crew, Halifax.—John Young, bow; William Beckwiin, 2; D. Parker, 3, and L. Heder, stroke.

ters and the Taylor four hung on. The Chambers men resorted to their citi. fashioned method of silding on their face seats, but could not sustain the effort for any length of time owing to the changing the seats, but could not sustain the effort for any length of time owing to the changing the seats, but could not sustain the effort for any length of time owing to the changing the seats, but could not sustain the effort for any length of time owing to the changing the seats, but the large seats as carefully as the seat of siding seats. They had man becurring a set of siding seats. They had man become a seat of siding seats. They had man become of 2.61 i.s. Horses that warmen from the Tyne had done, and they warmed up for their race against the Londons in a seat of siding seats. The L. R. C. crew secured a rather case ylctory, coving the state of siding to the changing of the harness had been requested to the side that the security of the security of the seat of siding seats. The L. R. C. crew secured a rather case ylctory, coving the state of the seat of siding seats. The secret of such a remarkable reversal of the most secured as one of the seat of siding seats. They had man been requested to time of the seat of the seat of siding seats. They had man been recorded as one could be seat the seat of siding seats. The secret of such a remarkable reversal of the seat of such the se

as such eloquent advocates of the slide that it was soon universally adopted.

The professional leur-oared racing in connection with the Philadelphia Centennial, September, 1876, was of a rather unsatisfactory character. In the first heat of the international race the Thames, England, crew, W. Spencer, H. Thomas, John Higgins, and T. Green, beat the New York crew by 15% seconds, covering the three miles, with a turn, in 18 minutes 21% seconds.

The New York four led almost to the turn, and set such a pace that the half time was 8 minutes 22 seconds. In the second heat the famous old Paris crew from St. John, N. B., met a more modern combination from Halifax, N. S. The old-timers rowed with stationary seats and a quick, jerky stroke, but their rivals were getting more out of their improved sildes and modern stroke. Long before the turning stakes were reached it became painfully evident that the Paris crew was outclassed and the Halifax boys had only to paddle home in 17 minutes 38 seconds.

A hotly contested race was looked for when

were reached it became painfully evident that the Paris crew was outclessed and the Halifax boys had only to paddle home in 17 minutes 58 seconds.

A hotly contested race was looked for when London met Halifax in the final tie after two days' rest. The Britishers caught the signal with surprising quickness and got in almost a full stroke before their rivals got in motion. For a quarter mile the Englishmen continued to show the way, rowing a dealing stroke of forty-eight a minute. The Halifax four were satisfied with a slower stroke, but they made up the deficiency in the power, and after a stern chase of half a mile they gradually closed with thir opponents. The two crews turned almost simultaneously, but the Englishmen got into swing faster for the return journey and drew away. The Nova Scotians were still full of racing and determination. They went to work doggedly to close the gap, but stered diagonally during the excitement and there was a tange of oars as they drew level with the others. The Englishmen claimed a foul and then resumed rowing as fast as they could get their boat to rights. Meanwhile the Halifax men were going for all they were worth down the course. The Britishers spurted, and halif way to the finish the crews were level for the third time during the race. Halifax then drew away once more and the English crew cased up. The Halifax four covered the course in 18 minutes 5 seconds. The Thames men paddled in telaurely and then claimed the race on a foul. The Halifax four covered the course in their own course when the collision occurred. The umptre decided in favor of the Thames men paddled in telaurely and then claimed the race on a foul. The Halifax men his size of the English four had previously qualified for the final heat of the pair-oared race. Fanikner and Regar of Roston also qualified, and when the pinch came an hour and a half after the four-oared struggle the bean also qualified in placely for a mile, but then dropped to a raddle, leaving the Boston men to take the honors in leisurely

PROFESSIONAL TEA TASTING.

It Is Hard Work and Trying to the Nerves, but It Pays Pretty Well.

The chief coatron of the records of white passes and the prince of a large control of the prince of the programme of a large control of the prince of the pr

races of heats and in exhibitions against time. While the season for record breaking is yet young, and the returns will not be all in until some time in December, when the annual period of rain puts a stop to racing on the Pacific coast, there is but one important best on record now in the books, which was there at the beginning of the campaign. This is the yearling record of Belle Acton, 2:20%, which has stood since 1892. The record is a wonderful one, but in all probability it would have been swept away in the general downfall either this year or in 1893 if there had been any considerable number of yearlings on the turf to take a shot at the mark. Up to the present time this season, however, there has not been a single important race for pacers of this age, many of the leading tracks, which catered to the craze while it was on in 1890-91-92, having dropped the yearling class from their programmes.

In popular estimation the 2:0114 of Robert J. overshadows all other records, although from a racing point of view the performance is not so valuable as the same pacer's three-heat record of 2:03%, 2:02%, 2:04%, made at Indianapolis, where he defeated the wonderful young horse Joe Patchen in a closely contested match race a fortnight ago. Turfmen require something more than evidence of phenomenal speed for a single mile before they class a horse as champion, for there have been many flashy performers both trotters and pacers, with unequalled records in exhibition efforts, which, put to the test of actual heat racing proved to be counterfeits. The present champion is, however, a horse of unquestioned gameness and stamina. In the race which first brought him Into prominence Robert J. gave Glendennis such a bitter graelling contest over the Fleetwood track that the other horse died from the effects of it, and before he had been more than two months on the turf he paced a race against the then unbeaten Flying Jib at Buffalo, in which the time of the five heats averaged about 2:12, Robert winning the first and third rounds in 2:11 and 2:09%, then the fastest time on record for a four-year-old. Whether Robert J. will be able to lower the

record to 2:00 before the close of the season is a question much discussed among horsemen. He has already chipped 2½ seconds from the 2:04 mark of Mascot and Flying Jib, and at nearly every start against the watch thus far he has sent the champion record down a point or more, doing it in a manner which seems to indicate that he still has something in reserve. At Terre Haute, when Robert made his record of 2:01% he moved the middle half in 59% seconds, a 1:59 gait, and the

THE SUN. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 48, 1804

high-water mark for youngsters of this age, and it was regarded as one of the mest secure records in the books. As early as June it became apparent, however, that the two-year-olds of 1894 were a wenderful lot. At the Council Binffs apring meeting the Texas coit Judge Burt paced the first heat of the two-year-old race in 2:1446, with Carbonate, Princess, and Directly all within three lengths of him at the finish. Princess won the second heat in 2:174, and then the stout little son of Direct pulled off the race in 2:284 and 2:20. Carbonate and Directly came together again at Saginaw, Buffalo, and Chicago, but the latter was always the winner. At Buffalo he paced the two fastest heats on record for the age, 2:12 and 2:1444, and at Chicago he first beat Online's two-year-old mark by doing his mile in 2:10%.

At Indianapolis, Sept. 7, Directly carried the record down two points lower by pacing a mile in 2:104, but before the mark was a week old Carbonate sent it to the rear by turning the Terre Haute track in 2:10, and then in 2:09. Directly easyred to regain the lost honors on the four-cornered course two days after the fleet gray son of Superior had wrested them from him, but the best he could then do was a mile in 2:10. Last Thursday, however, on the new track at Galeaburg. Directly displaced his rival by pacing an exhibition mile if 2:07%. Even this wonderful mark is said to be less than the measure of Directly's speed, and the claim is given color by the fact that he paced the last half of his record-breaking mile in 1:034, a 2:00% gait, Jack Curry, the driver of Carbonate, is confident that the Superior colt will take a record of 2:00 curry, the driver of Carbonate, is confident that the Superior colt will take a record of 2:00 wonderful pair, and either one of them ought to beat the 2:00 mark at maturity. The follow ing are the best pacing records to date:

ALL-AGED CLASS. ALI-AGD CLASS.

Pastest Heat (1894)—Robert J., b.g. (6), by Hartford, 2:224, dam Geraldine, by Jay Gould, 2:214; Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 14 (E. F. Geers), 2:614; (1898-3)—Hascot, b.g. (7), be Deceive, dam Miss Delmore, by Austin's Messenger: Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 19, 1892 W. J. Andrews), and Tving Jib, b.g. (8), by Algons, dam Middletown Mare, by Middletown; Chleago, Int., Sept. 16, 1893 (John Kelly), 2:04, heatest Three Heats (1894)—Robort J.; Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 0, E. F. Geers), 2:094, 2:094, 2:043, 2:044, 2:044, 2:075, FIVE-YEAR-OLDS.

PIVE-YEAR-OLDS. Pastest Heat (1804)—John R. Gentry, b. c., by Ash-and Wilkes, F. 1714, dam Dame Wood, by Wedgwood, (10) Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 14 (M. E. McHenry), (1861) - Robert J.; Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 19 (E. P. (1893) - Robert (1894) - John R. Gentry; Terre Raute, Ind., Sept. 14, 2,0384, 2,05, 2,0714, (1893) - Robert J.; Lexington, Ky., Oct. 12 (E. F. Geers), 2,0084, 2,0784, 2,0774. FOUR-YEAR-OLDS.

FOUR-YEAR-OLDS.

Fastest Heat (1894)—Online, b. c., by Shadeland Onward, 2, 18%, dam Angeline, by Chester Chief, Cleveland, O., July 28 (J. R. Chandler), 2, 01 kg., 1903—1916b; c. d. c., by Charles Berty, 2, 20, dam (J. C. A. Furfies), 2, 094, 2, 225; Woodland, Cal., Aug. 31 (C. A. Furfies), 2, 094, 2, 225; Woodland, Cal., Aug. 31, 2, 18, Chandler), 2, 084, 2, 084, 2, 084, 2, 084, (1893)—Diablo; Woodland, Cal., Aug. 31, 2, 124, 2, 094, 2, 11 kg., THERE-YEAR-OLDS. THREE-YEAR-OLDS,

THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

Fastest Heat (1894)—Whirligig, br. f., by Wilko, dam Minnie Barrington, by Nahau; Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 13 (Douglas Thomas), 2/10.

(1891)—Manager, gr.c., by Nutwood, 2/184, dam Carrie, 2/204, by George Wilkes, 2/22; Independence, Ia., Sept. 19 (C. A. Thompson, 2/114, Fastest Three Heats (1894)—Whirligig; Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 13, 2/11, 2/114, 2/14, by Anderson Wilkes, (1893)—Effic Powers, b. f., by Anderson Wilkes, 2/224, dam Fanny Powers, by Regalia; Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 5

TWO-YEAR-OLDS,

Fastest Heat (1894)—Directly, blk, c., by Direct,
2:184, dain Nabel, by Nanduc; Galesburg, Id., Sept.
40 (Andrew Melowell), 2:078,
(1892)—Online; Lyons, Neb., Oct. 14 (J. B. Chandler),
Fastest Two-Heats, (1894). TWO-YEAR-OLDS. Pastest Two Hears (1894)—Directly: Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 6 A. McDowell), 9:12, 2:143, (1893)—Lenn Hill, b. f., by William M. Hill, 2:20, dam Possum Pe., by Octoroon; Dallas, Tex., Oct. 23 (Coteman, 2:122), 2:15. YEARLINGS.

Fastest Heat (1894) - None reported, (1802) - Belle Acton, b. f., by Shadeland Onward, 2,183, dam Lottle P. 2,173, by Blue Bull, Lyons, Neb., Oct. 14 (J. B. Chandler), 2,293,

STALLIONS,
Fastest Heat (1894)—John R. Gentry; Terre Haute
Ind., Sept. 14, 2:034.

PROFESSIONAL THE TASTISO

IN 18 IN 18 WAY AND AND THE SERVICE WAY AND THE BURK. The BURKS and the STATES AND AND THE SERVICE WAY AND THE SERVICE W in this supposedly Republican district.

It took the Republicans considerable time to race of heats than the present champion had shown in his five-year-olds Online, a purely trotting-bred colt from Nebraska, is thus far the fastest in sight. He took a record of 2:004 for fraged by a four-year-old form.

Among the four-year-olds Online, a purely trotting-bred colt from Nebraska, is thus far the fastest in sight. He took a record of 2:004 for fraged by a four-year-old, turning the sandy kite-shaped track in 2:084, 2:0048,

ons forty years since, and by those who in Eng-

and have done so much to Improve the prison system there. But in the United States no man has labored so long, so intelligently, so practically, or so suc-cessfully to reform prison discipline, and restors convicts to useful citizenship, as Ma Brockway. Perhaps my opinion may have been asked because it was known that I was for years a prison inspector in Massachusetts, and probably the first official person to bring the practice of Crofton, and the principles of Maconochie, to the notice of Legislatures in America as I did in a

report made to Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts At that time I did not know Mr. Brockway; but when visiting the justly celebrated Gen Pilsbury of the Albany Penitentlary, while preparing my report, in 1864, he asked me why I did not go to see his best pupil, Brockway, then at the head of the Detroit House of Correction. I followed his intimation, and a few years ater (in 1867) formed that acquaintance which has ever since been kept up, and which enables me to say what follows with the conviction that intimate knowledge, both of his theory and practice, inspires in all who really know what

the Elmira Reformatory is.
I am grieved to see that Mrs. Lowell, whose opinion on some questions I receive with deference, disqualifies herself from having much weight in this matter by saying, if she is correctly reported, that during thirteen years that she served on the New York Board of Charities (which was charged with the official duty of reporting the conditions at Eimira), she only visited the reformatory once. I suppose she was as faithful to her duty in this regard as her seven colleagues-probably, from her well-known con scientiousness, more faithful. She is reported

'As it was impossible for me to inspect such an institution with any sort of thoroughness did not attempt it."

My own service on such Boards as Mrs. Lowell's fell little short of twenty-five years; and if there had been any State establishment under my supervision which I had not visited more once in thirteen years, and had not even tried to inspect then, I believe I should have left to others the task, whether grateful or ungrateful, of commenting on that particular prison, if prison it were.

My comment now on the excellent members of the New York Board of Charities, several of them my friends of many years, whose opinion I love to follow when it does not contradict my own positive knowledge, is precisely this: Either they did not know what they were

talking about, when for ten years they com-mended the Elmira Reformatory to the Legislature, and to me privately; or else they did not know when they endorsed the wild charges and perfured evidence upon which they made that singular report of last spring, which the Governor of their State so properly set aside. The system at Elmira had not changed; the

alue of evidence, and the wide difference between proved good character and proved criminality had not been nullified by some change in the moral order of the universe; the only change was in the eyes that made the inspection and the judgment that weighed the evidence Which then, I ask myself, is more likely to be true-the inspection made and the verdict given, in calm and impartial years, when newspaper clamor and the mixed mo-tives of political campaigns did not disturb the balance of justice-or the sud-den reversal of that verdict, in the absence of the best-informed members of the Board (one dead and one in Europe), and under the most vindictive and unfair persecution by newspapers that an experience of thirty years as public officer and journalist has ever brought to my notice. Plainly, if one is to follow common sense, or to retain a good opinion of the mem-bers of that Board, he must believe they were swept away by a current that some men would have resisted.

Thus far I speak as simply weighing the flatly contradictory statements the same Board has made in successive years. But, coming to matter of my own knowledge, there is more to say, I have visited Elmira, not simply once in thirteen years, but several times in each year, at | 20 Px KP Px Kt one period, and probably twenty times in all since 1876, when Mr. Brockway took charge. I doubt if there is a single member of the Board of Charities, past or present, who has been there

so often or spent so much time there as I have. Having served for ten years as a prison inspector in Massachusetts, under oath, like a juror, to make a true report, I did not feel that incasec, that I examined every convicts

as, or counted the marks of every record; but

I believe I did see all the chief features of that
system in working order, and actually at work.
Having done so, both before this malicious persecution and misguided inquiry began if mean
that of the Hoard of Charities, and while it was
in progress, it occurs to me to say what follows:

Never have I seen a prison—I have probably
ited one hundred—where the true science of
on discipline was better understood or more
oughly and conscientiously carried out,
better results, than in Mr. Brockway

een him at work now for seudding to his by lone. pacity to examine a prison thoroughly, which Mrs. Lowell so frankly, and I dare say so truly,

thoroughly and conscientiously carried out, 30 R-37 with better results, than in Mr. Brockway's. I have seen him at work now for seven and twenty 34 R-18 years, adding to his knowledge, testing each 35 R-18 theory by long and patient experiment, meeting 37 H-9 the thousand difficulties that beset his work 38 K-28 the thousand difficulties that beset his work with the same cheerful courage that I ad-I have known him to make mistakes, and no man could be more eager to be told what they were, and to correct them; I have never known him willing to wrong any person committed to his charge, nor do I believe that he has done so. The charges of brutality brought against him I no more believe than I believe that Mr. Litchfield makes a practice of picking his coachman's pocket or that Mrs. Lowell once plausible and so mean, that Mr. Brockway is convicted by his own testimony, I wonder that any fair-minded person should listen to it, much less assert it. What! when the villain who robs your safe, or shoots your wife, is kindly cautioned by the Judge to beware lest he say anything that can be used against him, are we to twist the unguarded replies of an honorable man, made to ingenious questions put by an attorney for the prosecution, masquerading as counsel for both sides, and set out with every form of misrepresentation by the prosecuting reporter, are we to thimblerig this sort of stuff into a confession of guilt? I should hope not.

If the prosecutors and censors of Mr. Brockway will each do for one of the desperate criminal class what I have known him to do for a thousand; if they will construct and administer one little branch of a prison system with half the patience and success and for one-tenth of the time that he has spent in creating and perfecting his beneficent system in every branch, we will admit that they then may have some right to denounce him if they can find any evidence that will stand a cross-examination. At present we must hold them as enemics of the public safety, and no true friends, even to the perjured rogues whose tales they have either way will each do for one of the desperate crimi-nal class what I have known him to do for a perjured rogues whose tales they have either believed or have tried to make us believe. F. B. SANBORN.

Without Character, From the Indianapolis Journal. "Going to the Brownes's fancy ball to-morrow ?"
"Yep.
What character are you going to take ?"
"Just going as myself."
"Oh! So character at all, sh ?"

HER DUTY TO TELL.

One of the Loveliest of Ladies Writes Our Readers a Letter They Will Never Forget. It is a Grand Letter and Well Worth Reading.



MISS E. BURKE.

We have received this remarkably interesting leiter, with the accompanying beautiful portrait from Miss E. Burke of Amoskeag. N. H., and we place them before our readers.

"Soon after graduating from school I was stricken down with nervous prostration, and no one but God knows what I suffered.

"I was so nervous that the least little thing would cause my heart to dutter and palpitate. I was also troubled with severe headache and dizziness, which unfitted me for any mental work. I tried several highly recommended compounds, but they did me no good.

"At last I decided to give Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, but they did me no good.

"At last I decided to give Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy a trial. What a blessing it has proved to me! I can truly say that I owe my present excellent health to Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, We keep it in the house, as it cures a sick headache or neuralgia in every case, and gives immediate rule feel.

"I am so grateful for the good this wonderful remedy has done me, and in order that other poor sufferers may be pointed to the path of health I deem it my duty to state what Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, for it will certainly give strong nerves and vigorous bodies—in fact, will make you strong and well.

This medicine is recommended by doctors; indeed, it is the discovery and prescription of a well-known physician, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, for it will certainly give strong nerves and vigorous bodies—in fact, will make you strong and well.

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relief.

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Some Interesting Games from the Firs

The most interesting game of the series played in the first few rounds of the Leipsie international chess Masters' fournament was doubtless the one in which

Tarrasch was defeated by Mieses, the score of which game is appended here: 40 Kt-Q 4 ch Resign Among the latest batch of games for the Leipsic tournament the following will also be of interest to the readers of Tux Sux:

RUY LOPEZ.

EINKL.

| Marck.
| P-K 4 | 39 K-B 28 |

KI-QB 3 | 40 P-K14 |

P-QR 3 | 41 P-R 4 |

KI-B 3 | 42 R-B 2 |

KI-K 4 | 42 R-K 5 |

P-QK 4 | 45 K-K 2 |

P-QK 4 | 45 K-K 2 |

P-QK 4 | 45 K-K 2 |

P-QK 4 | 47 R-C 6 |

RING K 4 | 48 B-R 3 |

RING K 4 | 48 B-R 3 |

RING K 5 | 16 K 1 |

RING K 6 | 16 K 1 |

RING K 7 R-C 6 |

RING K 7 KING'S FIANCHETTO.

| SANOWSET | MUSES | JANOWSET | MUSES KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED. WALBRODT, TABRASCH, | TARRASCII. | WALFROODS. | TARRASCII. | WALFROODS. | White. | WALFROODS. | WALFROO

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Home from the Senside. He - How many conquests have you made this sum-She I never talk shop.

Cautioned.

From the Cincinnuit Fribuns.

"You are looking rather delicate."

"I am feeling so. Is would not take much of a touch to break use."

THE NEW PLAYING CARD TAX. Experience of a Merchant in Search of the Necessary Stamps. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: Your expla-

nation of the stamp act in relation to playing cards in The Sun of Sunday, 16th inst., is perhaps the first public appearance or expression of the law up to that date. It is quite safe to say that at the present writing there are thousands of proprietors of little shops within a radius of fifteen miles of the New York Post Office that have but the least if any intimation of the real purport of the bill-penalties, &c. who are still selling playing cards without the two-cent permission to do an honest business. The same people have no more knowledge of how to or where to apply for the necessary two-cent permission to sell goods of American manufacture than a mule. The same people are selling the f rbidden fruit (cards unstamped) sub rosa every day, and heaping, consequently, a large load of penalties to the amount of \$50 each on their

day, and heaping, consequently, a large load of penalities to the amount of \$50 each on their precious heads.

Our experiences in the premises may be of value to those of your readers who are in a similar business. We are stationers, booksellers, &c., (but do not carry dry goods, patent medicines, &c.).

Having written to our jobbers for information in relation to the two-cent, anti-democratic privilege of selling cards and getting no real, intelligent reply, we wrote the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, D. C. and in due time received an interpretation of the law.

From the passage of the law until the receipt of the Commissioner's letter from Washington we placed an embargo en all our playing cards, which same embargo in the locality. We started in quest of the office, but failed to find the deputy collector. A wholesale liquor dealer kindiy informed us of the locality. We started in quest of the office, but failed to find the same. A good-natured jobber in leaf tobacco said it was next door. At the next door we were informed it was next door to them. To which place we went, to find on the first floor a liquor saloon, from which there opened a door on the street and another door on the vestibule. We found or saw tin signs advising of meeting of ledges. Other signs setting forth various handlerafts were in plenty, but nary a sign setting forth that a servant of Uncle Sam held forth in any part of the building.

We went through the vestibule to the gin mill, and inquired if some person about the premises would kindly inform us where we could find the dispenser of the two-cent privilege to sell playing cards. To which place we went and tendered in a sum of the sam's legal tender and asked for, back, to which place we went and tendered in a value in stamps for playing cards. To which came the inquiry: "When did you make application for them?" Our answer was that we w

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